MORNING EDITION-WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1861.

## HE REBELLION.

lews from the Federal Capital.

Programme of Action Decided Upon by the Council of War.

HE BLOW SOON TO BE STRUCK.

mportant Movement of the Rebels in California, Arizona and New Mexico.

cheme to Divide California and Join the Rebel Confederacy.

esistance to the United States Officers in Nevada Territory.

Reported Proposition of Jefferson Davis for an Armistice.

Appeal of the Rebel Chieftain for Peace.

The Administration will Make No Compromise, and Enter Into No Negotiation With the Rebels.

The Pickets of the Union Army Extend from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry.

THE ATTITUDE OF KENTUCKY.

Freaty of Neutrality Between Gen. McClelland and Gen. Buckner.

Arrival of the Savannah Privateersmen.

important Legal Proceedings Relative to Prizes and Prisoners.

News from Fortress Monroe, Western Virginia and Missouri.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON AJune 25, 1861. DOUNGIL OF THE CABINET AND MILITARY LEADERS Lieutenant Mujor General Scott and his military advises net the President and Cabinet to-day, when the plans of the campaign were fully developed and discussed. The only facts that can be developed in relation to it are, that the Union forces are ready, and that the blow will soon

THE COMPROMISERS AT THE CAPITAL. This city is cursed at the present time with an arrival of beings known as compromisers. They claim to represent an immense financia and moral influence in Philadelphia and New York. They are either salamed or afraid to boldly announce their intentions, consequently they write anonymous letters, and drop them in the street, where they know editors will find them. One of these choice papers was published in a Washington paper to-day. The supposed author of it has made efforts to poison the minds of the press with the cowardly idea that the government ought and intends to stop where it is, and not assert its dignity by punishing traitors, but to leave the whole subject to Congress to debate and settle. I am happy to be able to state, from the highest authority, that there is not the slightest intention on the part of the government to treat with the rebels, from Jeff. Davis down to the meanest Pryor among them. On the contrary, it was settled this very day to pour down upon them speedily the aroused legions of the North, and to prosecute the war with such numbers and such vigor as shall leaves no change for down the the prints of the vice. This city is cursed at the present time with an arrival of beings known as compromisers ute the war with such numbers and such vigor as laters of good government that the administration, and the loyal people who support it, are in earnest.

A spirit is being aroused that will result in placing the man who shall dere offer a proposition to compromise with traitors in the same category, and to hang both. The feeling against anything of the kind is so intense here, at the present time, that it is believed a man who would openly propose to cattle with the Southern relies by compromising would settle with the Southern rebels by compromising would be bung as soon as found. The statement that the adbe bung as soon as found. The statement that the administration has listened to a proposition from Jeff. Davis to suspend hostilities, is without the slightest foundation in truth. The real policy of the administration was correctly stated in yesterday's Herand—That the idea of compromise would be undignified and suicidal," and that Congress, when it comes together, should "scout with the contempt it deserves any proposition so insulting to loyal citizens as one which involves the theory that the rebels are to be treated on an equality as belignerants." treated on an equality as belligerents."

Major General Dix arrived here from New York Major General Dix arrived here from New York to-day, and paid his respects to the President Secretary of War and Geo. Scott. Geo. Dix is to supersede Geo. McDowell in command of the Union forces in Virginia opposite Washington, unless the President overrules Geo. Scott in this, his present intention. It is a subject under discussion at present by the civil and military officers of the government, whether a commander who is young, experienced, and known the officers of the army he is to lead, should be superseded, on the eve of a great battle, by a man advanced in years, just from civil life and who has no acquaintance with the officers under his command.

floors under his command. and vigilant officers in the service of the government. He spends fully one-half of his time in the saddle. One can hardly go anywhere within the Union lines during the day without meeting him with his aids.

SEVERE SERVICE AT THE ADVANCED POSTS. The picket service of the Ohio and Connecticut regi-ments is very severe and dangerous. One-third of their men are constantly on guard, and shots are nightly ex-changed between the outposts and the lurking secure of

the eremy. The troops have to great relish for the modus bells genadi thus far employed by General Scott, nd are eager to move forward in bodies, and have a fair unter with the rebels.

OPERATIONS OF THE REBEL PORCES.

nariers to day that the rebels, instead of preparing for an advance on the federal capital, have been cutting up and barricading all the roads leading from the river Fairfax Court House, in order to impede the suppress im-pending advance of the federal forces. As compared with last week, during which reports of an approach of len. Beauregard were constantly in circulation, the ables appear to be completely turned.

who recently went to Manassas Junction to effect the release of a minor, the rebels have no purpose to invade Washington. If so, perhaps the recent heavy lucrease of Union forces here has changed their program

A REAL OUTPOST DISCOVERED. An engineering party recommonitering in the neighbor-hood of our advance posts, discovered an outgost of the rebels about two and a half miles from the Connecticut camp, in the direction of Manassas Junction. IMPORTANT REBEL MOVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA AND

Intelligence has just been received here from California, stating that a most formidable movement is on fost, on the part of the rebels of that State, to proclaim the mission into the Southern confederacy. It the southern section, embodying that part below thirty-Although the scheme was exposed and failed, yet about izing the southern counties to form a separate government, if the people should so vote. This proposition was submitted and carried, and within the last two months they have organized and raised an independent flag, and have declared their intention to go with the

The object of this move was clearly to be seen. It was necessary that the rebel States should have an outlet on the Pacific coast, and they, of course, strike for the fine They expect and have the assurance of the co-operation of the rebels in Arizona and New Mexico. They have also the co-operation of Judge Terry, of Nevada Territory, who has organized a force there to resist the authority

of Governor Nye and to prevent the establishment of the United States courts there.

This matter has been laid before the administration.
The government should at once call into service a large force of mounted Californians to crush out treason in

OPERATIONS OF THE POTOWAG FLOTILLA—ATTACKS ON THE RESULS AT MATRIAS POINT.

I have just received a despatch, dated off Aquia Creek, Potomac river, June 25, as follows:—

Yesterday morning the Freeborn made two more attacks on the rebels at Mathias Point. On passing the Point, about eight o'clock in the morning, several men in uniform were seen coming out of a small wooden building and declarage behind the trees. The chiliterian of men in uniform were seen coming out of a small wooden building and dodging behind the trees. The glittering of their bayonets, as well as the men themselves, was dis-tinctly visible with the naked eye. The distance not being more than a quarter of a mile, Captain Ward threw in several shots, principally round, from both guns, piercing the roof of the building, destroying the chimney and effectually scattering the rebel troops. Returning from Nangemoy, about an hour after, the rebels were again subject to a cannonade, principally with five second

ubject to a cannonade, principally with five second bells, at abort range, with the view of ascertaining the successful. Near sunset, as the Freeborn was approaching Lower Cedar Point, on her way up from Wicomico river, a large rowboat filled with armed men was reen crossing from Maryland over to Virginia. By the time the Preebron come within long range, the boat boat had nearly gained the shore. Captain Ward two shots at it from the bow gun. They went over to the land. The Freeborn's boat's crew were then sent, under command of Lieutenant Lee, to destroy the rebel nence of which our boat diverged considerably from its oper course. An incressant cannonade was kept on board the Freeborn from her bow gan and several of the balls went very near the boat, and others must have damaged a farm house and barn a little inland. On our boat approaching the shore, the crew were fired upon by two bodies of men, numbering about thirty, who were concealed among the trees on shore. The fire was returned, and kept up brizkly on tion of our men being exhausted, they sheered off, and returned without having accomplished their mission. None of our men were hit, and there is no method of ascertaining whether there were

any casualties on the part of the enemy. The whole affair, including the cannonade, lasted upwards of an hour.
Our men, though under the fire of musicetry for the
first time, behaved gallantly on the occasion. They numbered but ten persons, including the officer in command

oe of an order from Brigadier General Manseld, to make one more reconnoisance. She was companied the steamer James Guy, Captain Vannum. secompanied the steamer James Guy, Captain Vannum.
On arriving at Mathias Point two boats were sent on shore from the Pawnee, under the command of Captains Palmer and Woodbury of the regular army, while the

wood pie the man proceeds into the interior a sort dis-tance, and found the place occupied by cavalry whose tents were seen at a distance; but as the force landed was too small to make an attack none was attempted, while the rebels, deterred by the increeant shelling from the Pawnee, did not dare to addiers, however, discharged their carbines at the invadorce, but without effect. On the side of the Pawn hree of her shells burst into Mr. Grimes' house. a little below the Point, and, on the Pawnee's men visiting it, it was found to be abandoned, but some cavalry accourte-

nents were left behind.

While the cannonade was going on, the Beliance, of the flying flottilla, arrived from Aquia creek, and began to pour in shell a little below the Point.

The vessels left at ten A. M., having established the

act that there are rebel troops and cavalry at Mathias Point, and that the ground is being cleared for the erec-

The Major of the Ohio Second regiment, stationed at Ball's Cross Roads, states that two men in his regiment, belonging to the Springfield, Ohio, Zouave company, went out last night on an independent scout; that they returned with the report that they had been to Vienna, and had quietly passed through the town, and found everything very quiet. Not a rebel soldier was to be seen, nor a sign of one. They said they visited the spo where the rebels had the battery planted that was em ployed against the Ohio troops, and saw nothing of any

This afternoon a squad of Washington, District of Columbia, volunteers, arrested Ellis Hughes, who resides some distance above Georgetown, on the charge of being a spy, in the employment of the rebels. On searching his person there was found a complete chart, showing with precision the positions of every portion of the Union forces on both sides of the river. His manuscripts were umpious and in hieroglyphics. He was jailed for ex-

ministon.

RABES OF THE PORTIFICATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The following is extracted from General Order No. 6:—

Headquarries, Department N. E. Virginia.

By command of Brigadier General Hollowell, with the approval of the War Department and General in-Chief, the work near the Georgetown Aqueduct, Virginia, in this department, will be known as Fort Corcora; that near the Long Bridge, as Fort Engyan; and that on Shuters' Hill, near Alexandria, as Fort Elsworth.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SCHENCK. ating in seal and desire to discharge his du-

A UNION PRISONER'S EXPERIENCE AT MANASCAS

despatch from Alexandria, dated to-dey:- a reliab vigen of a reighboring county of this State (Virginia) Manageras Junction for three days in the fore part of last week. He was arrested at his home for his Unionism, drop of water, though repeatedly begging pitencely for both. He saw but two buckets of water carried around the camp to the soldiers in the vicinity of the hut in by three very pompous fellows, Wm. P:rober Miles, of South 'aroims, being chief among them. Mr. Miles, on dismissing him, said they expected to be in Washington in a fortnight, and if they caught selves about the immensity of their force, evidently

INTESSETING CORRESPONDENCE—THE REQUISITION UPON MASSACHUSETTS FOR TEN ADDITIONAL

WAR DEPARTMENT, WARRESTON, June 17, 1861.

GEN. HIRAN WAIRNING, New York:

SIR—I have reas with pleasure the letter addressed by his Excellency Gev. Jun. A. Andrew to you, under date of the 12th inst., stating that if you can procure a further requisition by the government for ten additional regiments from the State of Massachusetts, beside the last requisition for its, they will within forty days be sent, thoroughly armed, equipped, clothed, and provided with tents, beggange train, rations and substance storce—men calisted for three years unless sooner discharged. You will please advise Gov. Andrew that the necessary requisition will immediately be made, and for your action in the premises accept the thanks of this department.

SIMON CAMERON, decreasy of War.

Believe me, my dear sir, faithfully and obediently

JOHN A ANDREW. To General BIRAM WALREIDGE, New York city.

CASE OF LIEUTENANT COLONELS BOWHAN AND CHASE, PRISONERS OF THE RESELS. Meesrs. Ketchum, Woodward and Mordecai, of Wilkes-barre, Pa., had an interview with the President and ecretary of War to-day, in reference to Lieutenan regiment, who were captured last week at Martinsburg. the President and Secretary stated that they did not credit the report that these officers had been hung. They believed they were retained as prisoners. The President stated that some arrangement would probably be made shortly by which our captured soldiers would he returned, though the rank of Colonel Bowman may render his speedy release uncertain.

The Massachusetts First regiment are finely located, on the banks of the Potomac, in Georgetown, and in full view of Fort Corcoran, on Arlington Heights. Their emed by a crowd of ladies and gentlemen. Lieu enant Colonel Wells, of this regiment, was selected by General Mansfeld as officer of the day yester by General Mansfeld as officer of the day yester-day—a very difficult and arduous duty, especially during the night hours of the twenty-four. Colonel Wells is Judge of one of the criminal courts of Mans-chusetts, appointed by Governor Banks. It is a life office, but when the President called for troops, he left the bench for the saddle. A visit to this regiment to-day developed the fact that they are victims of numerous impositions. They are supplied with the sand, chicor, and pea coffee. They found a difficulty in obtaining their regular rations to-day, which the special agent appointed by the War Department is looking after this even The regimedt is badly in want of a nest uniform. one given them by their State is entirely worn out.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES. The Anderson Zouave regiment of New York, Oc J. L. Riker, has positively been accepted to-day. MORE COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE SUBSISTENCE DE-

Some of the troops arriving here justly complain of not being immediately supplied with proper food. To remedy this neglect, the commissary of every regiment should be here at least twelve hours before the arrival of the regi-

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. Quartermaster General Meigs has issued instructions to officers purchasing horses and mules, requiring them at different points by advertisement to invite those who have animals to sell to present them at stated days, when they will be prepared to purchase such as may be found to suit the wants of the service. The horses should be sound, free from all demore than fourteen hands, ranging in age from four to more years. It is stated by request that the price paid delivered in Washington, has lately varied from \$127 to \$120 falling, and that a large number of good horses, if offered to the quartermaster in this city, will now be purchased at similar rates. Those who have sound team corses to sell therefore, have here the opportunity.

APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS. The fine physical appearance of the treops constriving is a subject of general praise.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CAMP OF THE GARDALDI GWARD.

The President, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grimsley and Hon. Schnyler Colfax, visited the camp of the Garibaldi regiment this afternoon. The President received a marching salute, after which the party attended the funeral of a private, the services as which were performed after the

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE REBELLION. The following is an extract of a private letter from a prominent member of a commercial house in London, dated June 8, bearing upon present national affairs:—

The English express great indignation at the allusion to their position upon the American question made by the Americans abroad and through the press at home. The

Professor Lowe went into the enemy's country as far as Fall's Church with his balloon, on Sunday, from which place be made several ascensions on that day, and again vectorday. He was so far towards Pairfax Court report here that the rebels had an opposition balloon. He was excerted into the interior by Major Colburn, of the Connecticut regiment, accompanied Professor Lowe in his voyage and made a sketch o the whole country occupied by the enemy will be taken by these balloon secentions, under the experin-tendence of Professor Lowe. He will make another ex-

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF WASHING-TON TERRITORY IN RESPONSE TO THE PRESI-DENT'S CALL FOR TROOPS.

The following is the first response from Washing ferritory to the President's preclamation for troops.

was received by the Fresident to-day :—

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF WISHINGTON TERRITORY.

Wherese, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation, stating that the laws of the United States have been and now are opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, and therefore alling for the militia of the soveral States, now, therefore, desming it expedient that the militia of the ferritory of Washington should be placed in readiness to meet any requisition from the President of the United States, or the Governor of this Territory, to aid in "maintaining the laws and integrity of the militianal Union," I do hereby call upon all the citizens of this Territory capable of bearing arms, and Itable to militia duty, to report immediately to the Adjutant General of the ferritory, and proceed at once to organize themselves into companies, and elect their own officers, in the manner prescribed by the act of January 26, 1856, and the amendancy act of Pebruary 4, 1858, to organize the militia. The organization of each company will be immediately reported to Adjutant General Frank Matthias, at Scattle, W. T., and through him to the Governor, when the commissions will issue to the officers elected.

In witness whereof I have bareaunto set my hand, and canned the seal of the Iceritory to be affined, at Olympia, this tenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight bundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence the eighty-fifth.

[L. a.] Acting Governor of Washington Territory.

THE GROOD WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment, that arrived here last night, is composed of splended fighting material. The regiment counsists mostly of hard fisted lumbermen, from the pineries of the Badger State. The say they will fight if ordered, and, if not ordered, will fight anyhow.

and Governor Magoffin has been the subject of delibera-tion in the Cabinet councils. It is believed that the government will disapprove of the terms of the agr REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK THIRTY-SEVENTH.

(New York) regiment, and was most entitioned.

The Thirty-first New York regiment arrived this after soon, and to night meved over into Virginia beyond

The pickets of the Union forces on this side of the Potomac now extend all the way through from George town to Harper's Ferry, Colonel Stone's advance guard

forces near Monocacy. EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF TROOPS. The Thirty-Ofth New York regiment is hourly expected

Three regiments from New Jersey will, the War De partment is advised, probably reach Washington on Fri-

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA, June 25, 1861.
Professor Lowe, in his balloon reconnoissance y terday, having discovered scattering camps in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, Lieutenant Tompvicinity of Fairfax Court House, Lieutenant Tompkins, in command of his cavairy company, and
several companies of Connecticut infantry, proceeded
thither last night. A gentleman just from the Connecticut camp reports that he heard when he left this morning the tramp of houses, indicating the return of Lieutenant Tompkins' calvary. This information has been obtained in consequence of a wild rumor, which has probably been received here from Washington, that Lieutenant Tompkins' cavairy were cut to pleces last night. No
official intelligence of the operations of Lieutenant Tomp official intelligence of the operations of Lieutenant Tompkins has yet been received.

A visit this evening to Camp Upton, of the Ohio troops throws no further light on the reported expedition of Lieutenant Tompkins. All his men were safe at Camp Tyler this morning. Lieutenant Tompkins was alightly

The reconnectering party of Colonel Cook's Ohio regiment determined the fact that there were no troops at

Nemia this morning.

Parties direct from Fairfax Court House to Camp Upton report only 1,000 troops there yesterday afternoon Mr. Upton, the Union candidate for Congress and de gate to the Wheeling Convention, returned to his residence, near the camp named in his honor, to-day, bring.

ing a secession flag, captured by the Ohie troops at Phi-Professor Lowe returned with his balloon to Washing

ton this morning.

All is quiet in this locality, with an abundance of troops to protect the Union cause.

A farmer, Matthew O'Brien, who lives six miles out

the Fairfax road, reports that the rebel dragoons were in that vicinity yesterday afternoon. It was supposed here that this was the company that Lieutenant Tompkins is reported to have met. The Scott House was opened to-day by the railroad

their especial hotel accommodation. It is located in ac-quired property of an absent rebel, at the corner of Duke and Washington streets, with John T. Wallace, of Phila-

and washington streets, with John I washee, or Phila-delphia, in charge of the commissariat.

The telegraph wires connecting Campe Upton and Tyler were cut in several places last night, though a strong force was guarding the road. The cause was amusingly explained on examination this morning, when it appeared that a captain of the Connecticut Third lately arrived on this division, who was on duty on the road, became sus picious of the cable running alongside of the road, o' whose object he was unaware, and out it six times in order to prevent its acting as an emissary of Besure gard.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEBRASKA. MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEBRASKA.

(MARA, N. T., June 21, 1861.

The Nebraska regiment of volunteers, for three years service, will be filled and organized in a few days. Seven companies are rendervoused at this point, and additional ones are coming in daily.

Major John Thayer, commander of the Territorial militia, has been appointed and commissioned as Colonel, and General H. P. Dorms, Lieutenant Colonel.

The friends of Hon. J. E. Morton, late secretary and now delegate to Congress, are chargined at the despatch

now delegate to Congress, are chagrined at the despatch from Washington relative to him and his accounts, and assert that it was concocted by persons desiring to influence members of Songress against him in his seat contest with Mr. Daily, and that Mr. Merton's accounts are INTERESTING FROM BALTIMORE AND WASH INGTON.

Barrmone, June 25, 1861.
Treeys Continue to Pour Through Baltimore— Kere served

ed through Baitimore, on route for Washington:—The Twenty mixth regiment, New York Volunteers, from Usi-ca, Col. Wm. H. Christian, 860 men—gray uniform trim med with black: band of fifteen instruments but very little camp equipage; the Twenty-ninth New York regiment, Col. Von Steinwehr, 900 men, recently encamped a Im Park, near New York-dark blue jacket, light rowners, and to be armed at Washington with Poriet mekets; the Second Maine regiment 1,000 men; the Iwenty seventh New York infantry, Col. H. S. Lanein, fine. The field and staff officers of this regiment we sed on the mes superb horses, and were splendid ped. The Thirty seventh New York regiment, 80

Samuel Mactier, Enq , of this city, was arrested or Saturday evening on a charge of treeson. The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, now in session made the presentation on the ground of certain allegations baving reference to the riot in Baltimore of April Mr. Mactier was, however, admitted to bail in trial. As it is, they are now in the ranks of the rebel army at Manaesas. It is rumored that the Grand Jury

the ister, but heard a copy of it read, and is positive as to tis general "ceapres.—

After paying a deserved compliment to the energy of Mr. Lincoin, and to the promptitude with which the 200,000 Northern troops have rushed to arms, Mr. Davis says.—"But the spectacle of 400,000 men—let me rather say that many brothern—thus array ed against each other, with the most destructive weapons of modern warfare in their hands, is a sight from which the patriot turns away appalled. In Heaven's name let us not drive them into actual conflict. If possible, let us avert a collision, the horrors of which will have no parallel."

MOVEMENTS OF THE OHIO MILITARY. The gunboat H. O. Tyler dropped down the river yes.

The Lexington and Concetoga will leave to day. The Tenth Ohio regiment, Colonel Styles, left Camp Dennison yesterday for Western Virginia. The Sixth and Seventh Ohio regiments will probably

leave to morrow.

The troops remaining at Camp Dennison are the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments, numbering over six thousand men.

The First and Second Kentucky regiments will remove their quarters to Camp Dennison to-day, swelling the

Patrick Kenny was shot and instantly killed last night by policeman Purcell, for interfering in an arrest.

ACCIDENTS TO NEW YORK SOLDIERS. PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1861. The Thirty-first New York regiment passed through this city last night. Charles Knecht had to be taken to the hospital in consequence of spraining his ankle.

Curran McCermick, a member of the New York Thirty-

THE MASSACHUSETTS NINTH REGIMENT. Boston, June 25, 1861. sailed to-day with the Ninth regiment. They take 700

horses, 21 baggage wagons and full equipments, including 22,000 rounds of ball catridges. Major Cobb's splendid corps of Light Artillery has been

The Eleventh regiment, Colonel Clark, expects to leave THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. FREDERICK, Md., June 25, 1861.

The Legislature adjourned at Loon to-day, to meet at DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

The Fifth regiment, Duryce's Zouaves, now at Fortress conroe, is to be raised to 1,000 men. Major Davice and Captain Kilpstrick have been ordered here by Gen. Butler on recruiting service. Their temporary headquarters are at Larayette Hall, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. An op-portunity is thus offered to join this celebrated regiment. None but the best class of men will be received, and

NEW YORK TROOPS EN ROUTE. SIX REGIMENTS UNDER MARGEING ORDERS.

[From the Albany Journal, June 24.]

The Twenty-eighth (Cononel Donnelly), which goes of this afternoon, has received the Remington rife.

The Sixteenth (Colonel Davies), leaves here, and the Chirty-second (Colonel Matheson), leaves New York, to

merrow.
The Fifteenth (Colonel J. McLeod Murphy) will leave
New York on the 25th.
The Thirtieth (Colonel Frisby) will leave this city on
the 27th; and
The Twenty-second (Colonel Phelps) will leave thi
city on the 28th.

FLAG BAISING.

The members of the Insurance Patrol No. 1, stationed at 66 John street, under the command of Franklin Water bury, erected a liberty pole on the corner of John and william streets last evening. The pole is seventy-fiv feet high; the top is adorped with a red fire cap, bearing the inscription, "Insurance Patrol, organized October 27, 1839," and a beautiful sagis. Speeches were made and soogs were sung by Messus, Waterbury, Ferguson, Orn-well, Burrows, Butler, Ochen and others. Assistant Engineer Peter N. Comwell was present.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF A SOLDIER SHOT

Last night the body of private Adolphe V Company A, Duryee's Zouaves, arrived in this city in care of Private Stewart, Corporal Branner, and Sergeant Agnus. The desceased was in the battle at Big Bathel, and was killed by a rife bail passing through his stomach. He expired at Fortress Monroe on Monday. He resides at No. 52 Wooster street, was twenty-two years of age and unmarried.

## THE BLOCKADE.

Officers of the Savannan-Her Armament as It Was and Will Be-Statement Taken in Charge by the United States Marshal-Judicial Proceedings, &c., &c. A little before eight o'clook yesterday morning the United States steamer Harrie: Lane, Captain John Fausco arrived at this port from Fortress Monroe, which place Sarriet Lane was ordered to New York for the purpose of changing ber armament, and for repairs. She brought as flicers and the remainder of the crew of the priv Savaccah, also Meeter Myers and four sallors belonging to the prize brig Hallie Jackson, making altogether

ARRIVAL AT THE NAVY YARD. Immediately after arriving in the harbor the Harrie sac steamed to the Navy Yard, where she hauled into the stream near the buoy, and made fast half an hour after entering. The appearance of this popular cutte. prowd of visiters to the yard. No person, he could gain admission on board the vessel excepting a few Captain Faunce reported to Commodore Breese that he was ordered to this port to procure more effective armanent for his vessel, and that his men were all well.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE HARRIET LANE. The efficiency of the noble little craft in the Pig Point attery affair has been clearly demonstrated by the case too light a calibre she could not do as effective work as she might have done with heavier ordeanes on board. She was armed with three thirty-two pounders, four twenty-four pounders and one twelve pound gun. This small battery will be replaced by the following effective and dangerous weapons:—Along range eight inch rifled cannon, capable of throwing an elongated shell of one hundred and twenty pourds a distance of five Harriet lane, and will be put on board in a day or two from Governor's Island, where this penderous weapon is now stored. The long range gun will be placed forward, besides which four rifled thirty-two pounders will be ad-ded, the whole forming a formidable and desiructive bat-

tery, not to be despised by any foe THE PRIVATERESMEN OF THE SAVANNAH Were, after the capture of that vessel by the United States brig Perry, transferred to the flegship Minnesota. and kept there until the sailing of the Harriet Lane, when they were brought in irons to Captain Faunce, to be transported to New York. They were seemingly case, and quite tranquil at the fate that awaits the The officers sat on the aft deck, under a temporary shelter formed of a mainsail. The officers were not shackled like the crew, all of whom were handcuffs, but were no

sists of a blue flannel suit of clothing. In his manners he is frank and outspoken, and considers his capture as merely the fortune of war, and looks forward to his discharge at no distant period. He seems to be a fatalist, by nature. Everything that has happened to him is based upon precedents "as privateers usually do," to a invectite expression with him, and makes any one conversing with him believe that he has evidently been engaged in the nefatious business of privateering for a long time. He spoke of his advectore thus.—"I took out my letter for thirty days, after usual custom of privateers, the man were to share, according to their rank, in the proceeds of the prizes captured. the decision to be made by the Confederate Frize Commissioners, to whom all vessels taken should be delivered from neutral ports.

The first officer of the Savanuah gave his name as John Haileston, and does not appear, neither does he ciaim to be a sailor. His features are delicate and not uninteresting. His age according to his own statement is twenty-eight years and was born in South Carolina.

Heary C. Howland, the salling master of the privateer, is a North Carolinian, and states his age the same as the first officer. His profession is mariue. C. S. Passallal gue, the Purser of the Savanush is a native of the Palmetto State, "only nineteen years old," and was formerly mail clerk, and assistant bookneeper in the office of the Charleston Mercury. His appearance is decidedly feminine, and rather interesting. He has never before been to sea, and is not likely to go again, at least as purser of a privateer.

The favorable impression which the officers inspire is dispelled by the appearance of the crew, all of whom are an ill looking, determined set of desperadoes, ready to do any deed of violence, and mon who are not appearance in the crew of the pirate are more "despicable than desperate," and they looked as if they might be easily "scared" with something less terrible than the guns of the Perry. They are very ordinary men, few of

Name.

Name.

A. G. Farris.

A. G. Farris.

Massachusette.

Ballor.

Patrick Daly.

Irish.

Sailor.

John Murphy.

Irish.

Laborer.

German.

Sailor.

Sailor.

Sailor.

English language, and, notwithstancing the iron braceless upon his wrists, wrote his name upon a sheet of paper handed him.

FTATEMENT OF BAKER.

The Captain of the Savannah made the following statement:—Ine United States brig Perry was first sighted by our lookout about four o'clock in the atternoon, and was then in foll chase of us. When within half a mile of my vessel she opened fire on us, which was about eight o'clock, and just getting dark. The crew stowed themselves away in corners, where I could not find them, and described me at the time I most needed their services. The shots from the Perry fiew thick and fast around us, and only one man and my officers were the only aid I had; the rest were awe stricken, and all my endeavors proved unavaling to rally libem I surrendered in half an hour after the brig fired her firs: shot, and were immediately after taken from our vessel. With a crew on whom dependence could have been placed I could easily have escaped.

The captain further stated that it was not his intention to keep clear of steamers, more especially of United States vessels-of-war, as his craft was a fast saller and able to get away from any salling vessel. The prisoner, George Knickerbocker, who was among the first batch of prisoners brought to this port, the captain says was shipped under the name of George Livingston, and received twenty dollars in advance at the time of his shipment. Baker speaks of the capture of the brig Joseph, from Cardenss, as a clever schievement, and says only for that he would have had a better over, insamuch as the best of them were sent as a prize crew in charge of the Joseph after her capture.

A certain degree of bombast was apparent in the manners of the captain as to the opinion which the public generally had formed of him; also whether a certain secesion journal is still in existence. He seemed pleased with the answer to his interrogators, and was very liberal in giving his own experience, and the manner of him capture, as noticed above.

TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS ON THE HARRIET

TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS ON THE HARRIET LANE.

When the Perry transferred the privateersmen to the Minnesota they were closely confined and not allowed to converse with each other. On board of the Harriet Lane, however, they were unrestrained, Captain Faunce treating them very liberally, allowing them to indulge in conversation The only manner in which they felt their imprisonment was by having a marine hosping guard over them. The prisoners were anxious that their thanks should be publicly expressed through the press to Capt. Faunce and his officers for their courtesy and excellent treatment. Their meals were of the first class, and on the whole they considered that they were only treated as prisoners of wa.

prisoners of wa.

THE PRISONERS OF THE HALLIE JACKSON.

On the hurricane deck of the Harriet Lane were also the prisoners captured from the privateer Hallie Jackson, and consisted of the following individuals:—Captain Myers, John August, wm. Lovett and Charles Williams. Those men also expressed their great obligations to the officers of the cutter for the courtous treatment they received.

THE PRISONERS ARE HANDED OVER TO THE AUTHO-At three o'clock yesterday afternoon United States
farshal Murray, accompanied by a posse of river policy,
FOONTINGED OF EIGHTH PAGE.